

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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RELIGIOUS REMINISCENCES.

RENT REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND, 1735.

RENT REVIVAL IN NEW ENGLAND, 1735. A remarkable reformation commenced in the town of Northampton, Mass. under the ministry of Rev. Jonathan Edwards.

The same work was more extensive in Connecticut than in Massachusetts. In fourteen or fifteen towns or more, in several parts of the colony, it was powerful and general, in 1735 and in 1736.

Among these are mentioned Windsor, East Windsor, Coventry, Lebanon-crane, Durham, Mansfield, Tolland, Bolton, Hebron, north parish of Preston, Norwicht and Groton. Rev. Messrs. Lord and Owen, ministers of the two last mentioned towns, had visited Northampton in the spring of 1735, that they might see, and know, and form a judgment for themselves.

They conversed, says the writer quoted above, with Mr. Edwards, and with many of the people, to their great satisfaction. They declared that the work exceeded all which had been told, or that could be told. On their return, they reported what they had heard and seen, to their own people, on whom it had a great effect. It appeared to be a means of beginning similar work at Norwich, which in a short time became general.

The western as well as the eastern parts of the colony, were refreshed by the divine shower. In New Haven, there was an unusual concern for the salvation of the soul; a flocking in to the church. Some in the principal families in the town became the subjects of it. Stratford society, under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Gould; Ripton, under the pastoral care of Mr. Mills; and Newtown, and Woodbury, had a refreshing visitation. Part of the town of Guilford was also visited in the same gracious manner.

Indeed, this rain of righteousness, these dews of heaven, were still more extensive. They descended in no small degree on various places in New Jersey.

This work was very extraordinary on many accounts; it was much beyond what had been the common course of providence. It was more universal than had before been known.

It extended to all sorts and characters of people, sober and vicious, high and low, rich and poor, wise and unwise.

To all appearance, it was no less powerful in families and persons of distinction, in the places with it was visited, than others. In former works of this nature, young people had generally been wrought upon, while elderly people and children had been little affected, if moved at all. But at this time, old men were affected as well as youths.

Even children appeared to be the subjects of saving mercy, and in some places formed themselves into religious societies.

Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, the Lord perfect praise. It was extraordinary as to the numbers who appeared, in the judgment of charity, to be regenerated and brought home to Christ. It was uncommon, in that persons more than fifty, sixty and seventy years of age, in considerable numbers, appeared to be savingly wrought upon, and after long courses of sin and opposition to their Saviour, to become his humble and faithful followers.

The work was no less extraordinary as to the power and quickness of it. Convictions were powerful, and terrible, at once bowing down sinners to the very dust, stripping them of every self-justifying plea, and showing them that they were wholly at the disposal of a sovereign God, against whom they had always been unreasonably and inexclusively sinning; they saw that there was no help for them, but through the mere sovereign mercy of God in Christ.

According to the best judgment which could be formed, it was the opinion, that, in some towns and parishes, fifteen, twenty, and even thirty persons, were in one week, brought out of darkness into marvellous light.

As their convictions were powerful, and their distress, in some instances, almost intolerable; so their light and joy, on a change of heart, were unusually great. They appeared to rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

So general was the religious concern where this work prevailed, that a loose careless person could scarcely find a companion in the whole neighbourhood. If any person appeared to remain unconcerned, it was considered and spoken of as a strange thing.

In all companies, on whatever occasions we met together, CHRIST was to be heard and seen in the midst of them. Our young people, when they met, were wont to spend time in talking of the excellency and doctrine of CHRIST, the gloriousness of the way of salvation, the wonderful, free and sovereign grace of God in his glorious work, in the conversion of a soul, the truth and certainty of the great things of God's word, the sweetest views of his perfections, &c. And even old maidings, which formerly were merely occasions of mirth and jollity, there was now no cause of any thing but religion, and no appearance of any thing but spiritual joy.

This happy revival of God's work, says Dr. Lindall, in his history of Conn., was not confined to Northampton, but soon appeared in much the same powerful and salutary effects, in about twelve other towns in the county of Hampshire, particularly in South Hadley, Sunderland, Deerfield, Hatfield, and Springfield, Longmeadow, in Enfield, Westfield, in Northfield, and in one or two other places. In some of these, it was no less powerful and extraordinary than it had been in Northampton. The great and general concern of these towns was for the salvation of their True Christians were remarkably increased, and renewed more and more after the image of God; and an uncommon spirit of supplication was poured upon them.

They were sung with unusual elevation of voice, which made the duty pleasant.

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BOSTON RECORDER AND TELEGRAPH.

MISSIONARY.

MR. WOLF AT BAGDAD AND BASSORA.

Visit to the Tomb of Joshua.

to it, and that many objections to it have been made. Jerome made many attempts at correction when he published the Latin version, commonly called the Vulgate. There have been many variations in all our successive English translations; and modern criticism has pointed out many advantages to be gained by a revision of the best of all translations, our authorized English version. For this I would only refer to that eminent scholar, formerly Bishop of London, Dr. Lowth. The demands in India for the Bengal Bible have taken off several editions. Now was ever a work in English called for, and repeated editions taken off, unless it was esteemed interesting in its style and matter? We really wish those who object to our translators, would endeavour to do better themselves, and in more accurate and classical language. But while we recognize the free rights of liberty, yet we sincerely regret that the objections have been made, which we fear originate in the system adopted by the objectors. Unitarianism tends to lower the feelings of men with respect to the dignity of Christ, the benefits derived from him, and our obligations to him; it lowers in their minds the importance of conversion, and brings them into the frigid zone of religion. This is not the time or place for a dissertation on the tendency of the system, but I cannot forbear making one remark here. They object to our speculations, as they call them; as if the doctrines which we believe and they reject, were mere points of speculation. No! the more practical than that of the dignity and atonement of Christ. If his authority be supreme, our obligation to implicit obedience is clear. If he was merely a human messenger from heaven, he must be too much on a level with ourselves to command our entire devotion to him. The most effective lever that can be placed under the human heart is the evangelical motive arising from the dignity, the atonement, and the glory of the Saviour. There is a circumstance connected with the present subject, which furnishes some confirmation of our remarks. The charges against our translators have been professedly founded on the Answers of Mr. William Adam, of Calcutta, to certain Questions proposed by Dr. Henry Ware, Professor of Divinity in Harvard College, at Cambridge, in North America. Now in the American edition of these Querries and Replies, there is also the following question, proposed likewise by Dr. Ware, to be submitted to Ram Mohun Roy, an eminent Hindoo, whom I know not how to designate. It seems hardy fair to call him a heathen, and I know not whether he can be said to have embraced Christianity. The question is this: "With the complete knowledge which you possess of the character both of the Hindoo and of the Christian Theology, and of their moral influence and tendency, do you think it desirable that the inhabitants of India should be converted to Christianity;—in what degree desirable, and for what reasons?" Does not this question sufficiently exhibit the frigid character of Unitarianism? Would any of us,—would any man submissively to his authority, and zealous for his glory, put such a question?—But to return to the motion. Let all the friends of the Society exert themselves for the increase of its funds; but while you give us your money, grant us also your prayers, that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon us, without which we can have no success.

UNIVERSALISM.

Not long since, in the city of —, a Universalist preacher, while giving out that himself was some great one, happened to fall in with an obscure clergyman of the Congregational order, who, nevertheless, possessed some knowledge of human nature, and was not deficient in native intellect. The former readily challenged the latter to engage in a public disputation, which, of course, he saw fit to decline. But fearing at length, that his reserve would be misconstrued, he consented to meet the Universalist in the presence of his own adherents, on condition that each of the parties should be permitted to ask the other three serious questions on the subject of religion; and that each should endeavour to return a plain and decided answer to the questions thus proposed to him. The Congregationalist was allowed to begin, when the following dialogue ensued.—Q. Mr. —, are you in the habit of praying with your family? A. No Sir. Q. Mr. —, are you in the habit of secret prayer? A. No Sir. Q. Mr. —, do you not swear sometimes? A. Yes Sir.

It is needless to add that the Universalist was confounded; and that the congregation saw by his own confession, what was the character of the man who presumed to point out the path to a heaven of purity and holiness.

Western Recorder.

TRACTS IN INDIA.

At CALCUTTA a Religious Tract Society has the past year been established, to which the Committee have granted 200 reams of paper, and 40,000 English Tracts. The Secretary writes, "Had we funds, we could do much in the circulation of Tracts; new fields are opening before us daily. Pious officers and gentlemen, in the Upper Provinces, when they leave Calcutta for their destinations, wish to furnish themselves with Tracts. As an instance, I can state that a military conductor has distributed, in a few months, 4,000 Tracts, and requests more. Many others are employed, which, among the natives, find a much better reception than formerly.—The missionaries at Calcutta have circulated 170,000 Tracts, in the English, Bengalee, and Hindooostane languages. A missionary in connection with the Baptist Society in India, writes—"I cannot conclude without telling you that this morning I have seen a whole family of natives, consisting of grandfather, father, mother, and three sons, all evidently seeking the way of salvation. They were first roused to a sense of their condition by a Tract left at the house of a neighbor, which he threw indignantly into the road, where one of the boys belonging to the family, about fifteen years of age, saw it and carried it home. They read it, and clung for more; it gave them the Four Gospels, and hope that will show the way to salvation." [Tract Mag.]

Auburn Theological Seminary.—During the present year, the following young gentleman, Students in the Theological Seminary, Auburn, have received license to preach the Gospel. Mr. George Taylor, by the Presbytery of Newark, N. J.; Sidney Weller, by the Presbytery of Washington, N. Y.; and Franklin Potman, Nathaniel S. Smith, and Herman Norton, by the Presbytery of Oneida, N. Y.—N. Y. Obs.

A meeting in aid of the American Bible Society was held at the Baptist meeting house in Saratoga, on Sunday the 14th ult. Very eloquent and appropriate Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Doctors Felton and Matthews, of New-York, and the Rev. Mr. Wayland, of Boston, and a collection of between 60 and 70 dollars taken up.—*Sentinel.*

The Committee of the American Tract Society have already sanctioned more than fifty Tracts with a most delightful unanimity.

PALESTINE MISSION.

From the Western Recorder.
Extract of a Letter from Rev. Mr. Goodell to his brother, residing in the vicinity of Utica.

BEYROUTH, JAN. 18, 1825.

My Dear Brother,—My instructress in Turkish is an Armenian Archbishop, who occupies a room in my house, and eats at my table. He has renounced many of the errors of his church; and has recently married a wife, which is never allowed to the Armenian clergy.

During the last six months, we have had a school for Arab boys, consisting of about 30 scholars.—Last year we opened a Sabbath School.—Mr. Bird also gives daily instruction in Italian to an interesting class of Arab boys.—And I have taken a little boy and girl into the family, who learn very well. Many of the people call to see us, with whom we read the Scriptures, and converse on divine subjects. A few days since, I saw an Armenian priest saying his prayers, as he walked backwards and forwards among the trees in the garden.

He accepted an invitation to walk up, but continued at his devotions till he had reached the top of the stairs. He was from Aleppo, and belonged to the schismatics, who acknowledge the Pope as the head of the church. He asked me, as all the Papists do, about the keys which were intrusted to Peter, and the power given to him to bind or loose whosoever he would. I shewed him from Matth. 18, 18, that all the disciples possessed this power in common; and that properly speaking it was a privilege of the church,

every church of Christ had this power, because every true church acted with Christ, receiving whom he would receive, and excluding whom he would exclude, and thus all its acts were ratified in heaven. But, if any church should become corrupt, and exclude whom Christ would receive, and receive whom he would reject—that would cause to be a church of Christ, and the church will join with Christ in excluding from his kingdom every thing that offends and works iniquity—“Know ye not,” said the Apostles, “that ye shall judge Angels?” His then asked, “why our churches did not believe in purgatory,—I told him it was simply because in all matters of faith and practice we took the Word of God for our rule, and not the commandments and traditions of men. God has undertaken to teach us all that he requires of us. He is fully competent to instruct us. Why then should we not implicitly follow his instructions, and neither add thereto nor diminish therefrom? Seeing an Arabic Bible near me, he demanded the price, pretended a wish to purchase it, but complained it was dear. I told him the book cost in England five times as much as I had charged him for it. Another person present asked, “Why are the English such tools, as to buy books here for sale, if they are sustaining such a loss?”—“Why,” I asked in return, “did the Son of God come from Heaven to earth, when he knew, that it would be attended with infinite expense, and that the human race, instead of being grateful for his kindness, would deride and insult him in every act of benevolence? The good people of other countries know, that you are destitute of the Word of God, ad are in the most imminent danger of plunging into error and into irrecoverable ruin;—And, if they sustained a much greater loss in giving you this blessed book, they would not cease from their labours of love.” All the people about us are extremely ignorant, wicked, and superstitious. They need our most vigorous efforts to enlighten them, and to bring them to the knowledge of the truth. Do not cease to pray that the word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified, even as it is with you. O when shall we witness the revolutions of America? “Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live.”

SUCCESS OF MISSIONS.

We are permitted to witness success—and success so glorious that it has already been celebrated with ecstasy of joy, by everbreathing in the universe that has heard of it, and rejoice over him that repented.

It is but a few years since the present system of missionary efforts began. Many who are now present remember the first missionary meeting—the first monthly concert—and the first contribution, in the month of January.

May 28.—I have already mentioned the kind reception I met with from Captain Taylor the British

Capt. Taylor gave notice to the Jews, by his dragoon, that I had arrived at Bassora. Ishak David Nasi (Prince) of the Jews, and Banker to the Governor, Hesekiel Abd-Alnahi, Nisam Yakob, Taylor. The Catholic Bishop P. Comperoy, has pronounced excommunication against every Catholic who enters into a conversation with me upon religion.

May 17.—I took a boat and set out for Bassora. We passed Leek, a small town inhabited by Mussulmans. There are five families of Jews, and there are some Sabaeans, who are believed by the Christians of this country to be disciples of John the Baptist.

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from seven to eight were indeed sold at the water, I have "What shall I do to baptize more, and attend from a dimmed wonderful effect of the inquiries. The work of God in the effects of which have been the church at Johnson probably will be made for the same axioms who have not been pardoned. Present state of the 18 were baptized. Rivals going on at the Cross Roads (Cross Roads) I have last Sabbath. Col. Star Christian Secretary says, "We have in this place, 26 have baptism, 14 by letter, 12

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from the September number of the Missionary Herald, that Messrs. Goodell and Bird, American missionaries to Palestine, have established a school at Beirut, for the instruction of children. It was commenced July 28, 1824, with only 7 pupils; but in the middle of September, the regular number was

between 50 and 60. One of the missionaries preaches English every Sabbath, at the house of the English soul. By the latest intelligence from Mr. King, it appears that he was about leaving Syria, with the intention of visiting Constantinople and Greece. In this country the opportunities of doing good are great.

Wilson has just returned to Malta from a tour in Morea, where he sold and distributed more than 1,000 Greek Testaments, about 100 copies of Pilgrim's Progress, and several thousand Tracts; and might be disposed of twice that number had they been in his possession.

More than \$100 have been received by Mr. Temple, American Missionary at Malta, as a donation from a few individuals in France, to be applied to the printing of a font of Arabic types.

Mr. Bingham, missionary at the Sandwich Islands, commenced a translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into the language of the natives, about the beginning of last autumn, and expected to finish it in the course of a year. He is obliged to introduce a number of foreign words, to supply the deficiencies of that into which he translates.

The collections taken up at the various places in this country where Mr. Ellis made his interesting statements relative to the Society and Sandwich Islands, amounted to nearly \$1500.

More than 30 Societies, auxiliary to the American Board, have been organized since the beginning of November last, embracing upwards of 600 Missionary Societies.

Prizing and other expenses, \$20. — Rev. J. Dickson, Charleston, S.C. by J. Evans, 10 00 Individuals in Groton, 5 00 Paul Roberts, Columbia Co., N. Y. 1 00 William B. Bradford, 10 00 Individuals in East Bridgewater, by Z. Bishy, 2 11 Collected in Park Street, July 4th, \$131 68

Prizing and other expenses, \$20. — Rev. J. Dickson, Charleston, S.C. by J. Evans, 10 00 Individuals in Groton, 5 00 Paul Roberts, Columbia Co., N. Y. 1 00 Collected in Salem, July 4th, by Seth Low, 60 85 — in Rutland, July 4th, by H. Bardwell, 10 31 Rev. Alvin Hyde, collected in his Church in Lee, 5 00

A letter from Mr. Stewart at Lahainal, represents the schools on that island to be in a high degree prosperous. In less than one week, schools were formed there, not long after the restoration of peace, containing more than 600 new scholars! All these have been supplied with spelling-books; and yet the demand continues good. Mr. Stewart thinks that full two thirds of the inhabitants of that island (Mowee) would immediately learn to read, if they could only procure books and teachers.

Meanwhile, the hearts of the missionaries are sometimes made glad by what they are permitted to hear and see of the fruits of their labor, in the conversion and salvation of souls.

BOSTON FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

This Society was formed in 1811. The amount of its contributions paid over to the American Board from that date to the close of 1824, was little short of \$12,000; being an average yearly sum of nearly \$1000.

At the annual meeting in January last, a new Constitution was adopted; by which the different Missionary Associations, which had been formed in this city agreeably to the plan recommended by the Prudential Committee of the American Board, became organized into one Auxiliary to the Board,—denominated, as before, the "Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Boston and vicinity."

Since that time, the following sums have been received from the Treasurers of the various Associations:

From the Treas. of Old South Ladies' Assoc.	\$172 00
" Park Street "	116 50
" Union "	100 00
Ladies' Assoc. in Cong. con-	
nected with Mar. Chh.	18 69
" Old South Gent. Assoc.	547 00
" Park Street "	1,102 69
" Union "	785 00
Gent. Assoc. in Cong. con-	
nected with Mar. Chh.	20 00

The amount collected at the Old South after the Rev. Mr. Fay's sermon, on the 3d of January, was 185 47

Sundry donations have been received from individuals amounting to 21 50

Making an aggregate amount of \$3,071 85

Of this sum, \$2,927 46 have been paid over to the American Board, & \$128 to defray the expense of printing the anniversary Sermon, &c. Leaving a small balance now in the treasury.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sum since Feb. 1st 1825, on account of the American Colonization Society—the amount of which has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Society.

From Sandusky, by Rev. Jabez Bosworth, \$4 00

A Friend in Conn. by Henry Hill, Esq. 6 00

Individuals in Portland, by John Hall, 20 00

William B. Bradford, 10 00

Individuals in East Bridgewater, by Z. Bishy, 2 11

Prizing and other expenses, \$20. — Rev. J. Dickson, Charleston, S.C. by J. Evans, 10 00

Individuals in Groton, 5 00

Paul Roberts, Columbia Co., N. Y. 1 00

Collected in Salem, July 4th, by Seth Low, 60 85

— in Rutland, July 4th, by H. Bardwell, 10 31

Rev. Alvin Hyde, collected in his Church in Lee, 5 00

DAVID HALE, Treasurer of

Boston Committee of Correspondence. \$245 95

August 31.

New Meeting-houses in Boston.—The walls of the Orthodox Congregational meeting-house erected in Hanover Street, are now completed, and ready for the roof. A house of worship, with stores underneath, is in a state of forwardness, at the corner of Summer and Sea streets, for the use of the Free Will Baptists, or Christians. The corner stone of a Unitarian church in Purchase street, of which we made mention several weeks ago, was laid on Wednesday morning last.—

A site has been purchased for a new Baptist meeting-house at the corner of Federal and Milk streets; but we understand the structure will not probably be commenced till the coming spring.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The Executive of Buenos Ayres has recommended to the Legislature to pass a law tolerating all Religions and modes of Worship.—This liberty is one cause of the prosperity of England and the United States.—*Post.*

One of the latest arrivals from France, brings information that the Emperor of Russia has forbidden the labours of the Scotch Missionaries who have been preaching for some years in Caucasus, Astracan and Georgia. The principal missionary, Carruthers, whose father now resides in Portland, Me. and some of his brothers and sisters in this city, has embarked for Great Britain.

We learn from the New-York Observer that on the 29th of March, 1824, a number of ship-masters and others assembled at Woakoo, one of the Sandwich Islands, and formed themselves into an association for the suppression of intemperance.—Also, that on the 5th of November last, an instrument was signed at Lahainal, in the Island of Mowee, by the masters and officers of four whale-ships, for the "prohibition of immorality;" particularly among the seamen who visit the Islands of the Pacific, in reference to the vices which most lamentably prevail there.

The Mesopotamian Bible Society, in the Forks of the Youghioogany, Pa. has procured for distribution, during the few years of its existence, 401 Bibles and 406 Testaments; of which, the last year, 50 of the former and 55 of the latter. The Society has forwarded at different times to the treasurer of the American Bible Society, an amount of \$200.

The Kennebeck Bible Society (Me.) has received from various sources—partly from sale of Bibles—during the last year, \$130 56. Last October, its Managers forwarded \$100 to the Parent Society at New-York—one half for the purchase of Bibles and the other as a donation. Now in the treasury, \$70, 11. In the town of Duxbury, within the same county, it was found on inquiry, that of 71 families, 19 were found entirely destitute of the scriptures, and 16 with only a Testament. In the town of Windsor, 25 families were found destitute.

We understand that the Revival in Salem, which commenced more than a year and a half ago, and already numbers as its fruits more than 300 hopeful converts, has recently assumed a more encouraging appearance than for many months past.

Thirteen individuals were last Sabbath admitted into the Union Church in this city:—6 by letter, and 7 by profession. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was then administered to the whole church. It was a season of much solemnity.

The remains of the Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, who died suddenly at Waterville, Me. on the 29th ult. having been conveyed to this city, were committed to the tomb on Monday last, after a sermon in his late meeting-house by Rev. Mr. Sharp. A great concourse of friends and citizens embraced the opportunity of paying their last tribute of respect to his memory, by following in procession.

The remains of the Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, who died

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Chariot, which arrived here last Sabbath from Liverpool, London papers have been received to July 28th. At New-York, Paris papers have been received to June 25th.

London July 28.—A comet was seen at Brighton, about two o'clock in the mornings of the earlier days of last week; its position in the heavens was due north-east, and it was described as having that appearance which is denominated "bearded."

Mr. Lyon, merchant, of Bristol, has just imported, at that port, from the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Zebras. These beautiful animals were taken about 300 miles in the interior of the Colony. It is one of the most remarkable importations that has ever taken place in this country.

The Mexican frigate Surat Castle, of 56 guns, Capt. C. T. Smith, passed down the channel on Thursday, the 21st, for Vera Cruz, being one of a squadron of frigates preparing for the Mexican Government, with a view to commence offensive hostilities on the Island of Cuba, and the Spanish naval force in that quarter.

Hamp. Tel.

In France, numerous arrests were taking place, on the ground of leading money & more than lawful interest—5 per cent. At Colmar nearly one hundred persons had been fined,—one for 20,000 francs, i.e. towards \$4000.

The news of the recognition of Haytiens Independence, had not yet arrived.

Subscriptions in favour of the Greeks were opened at Lyons and Liege.

It is stated as a measure resolved on, that 2 French camps are to be formed on the frontier of Spain; one at Bayonne, under the command of Lieut. General Count Jelleport, and one at Perpignan, under Lieut. General Count d'Alton. The maneuvers are expected to commence about the first of September, and to conclude at the middle of October.

Spain.—The Spanish coast, from Cadiz to Barcelona, is infested with about 30 Colombian privateers.

The military authorities of Seville not long since seized the public treasury by force; and such has been the influence of their example, that the military authorities of Santander, Burgos and Coruna have done the same in their respective cities. The money seized in the last mentioned place was destined to pay the expense of the expedition to Hawaii?

The king of Spain has nominated a "Junta of Public Safety," to detect "thepersons, who, under specious pretences and with incredible malevolence, excite trouble and disorder among this Majesty's faithful subjects."

GREECE.

A letter from Zante of June 8, published in a Paris paper, declares, that instead of being closely besieged, Missolonghi enjoys a free communication by sea, and that the garrison frequently make sorties to attack the Turks. A letter from Paxos states that the Turks, under Reshid Pacha, have already begun their retreat from that fortress.

The following is from the Augsburg Gazette:—"The Captains of some vessels that left Corfu on the 24th of June, give the following account of the most recent occurrences in the Peloponnesus. After the capture of Navarino, Ibrahim Pacha penetrated into Arcadia, and put all to the sword and sword upon his passage. It was not until it reached the environs of Calamata that the Greeks offered obstinate resistance, and forced him to throw himself into Niissi, where he is blockaded. At Salona, a corps of 12,000 Turks has been completely destroyed by the Greek Generals."

THE BUBBLE BURST.

Gov. TROUP has at length informed the President of the United States, that the survey of the Creek lands will be postponed, till next November; at which time, he says, he is assured by the Governor of Alabama, that the Legislature of that State, being then in session, will "cordially co-operate with Georgia in running the line." How does the Governor of Alabama know that?

It is now clear that this subject, on which so much paper and ink have been expended, will sleep in tolerable quietness till the next session of Congress, when it will doubtless be disposed of on the principles of rectitude and justice.

LATEST.—By arrivals at New-York, London papers

have been received to July 30th, and Liverpool to Aug. 1st. On the 29th, Mr. Secretary Canning had interviews, at the Foreign Office, previously to his departure from London for some weeks, with the Austrian, Russian, and Netherlands ambassadors, & the Spanish, Prussian, Swedish, Danish, and Neapolitan Ministers.

A Turkish letter from Modos of June 3rd states that on the 1st, at Aya Condaga eleven hours from Modos, a corps of 1700 Greeks was surrounded by the Turks, and entirely destroyed; and that the Turks lost 103 killed and 150 wounded. There is probably some foundation for this report, as a similar account has appeared in the German papers.

A shock of an earthquake was felt at Smyrna on the night of June 7th, but no material damage done. Losses are so abundant in the vicinity, that they cover the fields, and darken the splendor of the sun.

The Augsburg Gazette contains Zante dates to June 19th. They state, that at Cabo d'Oro, besides the Admiral's ship, and other men of war which were burnt, twenty-six transports were taken by the Greeks; four of these transports were laden with lime, two with bricks and stone, one with nails and iron tools, one with planks, two with provisions, and 16 with 100 pieces of cannon, shells and bombs; and artilleries, who were, with those materials, to erect a fortress before Misolonghi, to effect the destruction of that place. All these transports have been carried into Napoli di Romania.

Ibrahim Pacha is near Calamata, in a precarious situation; it is expected every hour that news will arrive that he has surrendered.—The great army at Salona, after having repulsed a Turkish corps before that fortress, marched towards Misolonghi, and compelled the Turks to raise the siege of that place.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM GREECE.

The following is extracted from a letter lately received at Marblehead, from Mr. JONATHAN P. MILLER of the University of Vermont, who, it will be remembered, has been sent to the Ionian Islands to inquire into the state of the Ionian Islands. The letter is dated June 18, 1825.

"RE. DEAR SIR.—It is, I hope, with gratification to God, that I avail myself of an opportunity of writing to you from this place, where I have been providentially detained several weeks, waiting for the payment of the troops. Gen. Jarvis, an American, a young man of 28, who has been in Greece over three years, is the General whom I am with, in the capacity of Aid-de-Camp. Jarvis is a man of principle, and as brave as a lion. We have been under marching orders for the delay of the payment of the troops has detained us, till I have the satisfaction to see an American ship anchor in the harbor, the Rumpf, of Boston, Capt. Smith.

"To you, of whose friendship I have had the most ample proof, I am bound in duty to give some account of the state of Greece and the prospect there is of doing good in this country. I arrived in Greece the 8th of December, and the same day fell in with Col. [now Gen.] Jarvis. Thus did the Lord direct my steps, for such was my ignorance of the Greek character, together with their language, that to all human appearance I must have been a lost man, if I had not found in Jarvis a countryman and friend. He speaks French, Italian, German and Greek, and has witnessed all the transactions of foreigners in Greece for three years. He left New-York at ten years of age, and his father now resides in Germany. I entered the army immediately as a volunteer under his command, and have now served in it more than three months. I have travelled over 300 miles in Morea and the Moree, and by the help of Jarvis, and an English Missionary, whom I escort through the Moree, have been able to converse with many people in regard to the religious and political concerns of the country. They are all eager for instruction, and are transported at the sight of a tract, or a Bible. The peasantry are virtuous and modest, the merchants cunning, deceitful and intriguing, the soldiers brave, patient and strongly attached to liberty. I have given away several thousands of tracts, which I received of Mr. Temple, at Malta, to citizens, officers and soldiers.—They are much pleased with reading these tracts, as they call them, and I have frequently passed through the camp and seen one of the soldiers reading a tract, with ten or twelve others listening to hear him.

"We are now resuming our journey to the interior of the Moree, and to all probability will be in the Moree in a few weeks.

"I have been greatly delighted with the progress of the Ionian Islands. A letter was read from Mr. T. C. Chamberlain, dated early in January. Several schools

were opened in the towns of Lefkada, Ithaca, and Cephalonia, which had been interrupted during the winter, and are now resuming. There is an increasing attention to religious meetings. Not less than 7,000 copies of an elementary sheet had been printed; and nearly all were distributed; and the general face of things was decidedly encouraging. The missionaries were, however, in want of paper, types &c. And especially an increase of faithful, devoted missionaries.

"Superstition is losing ground in Greece. Many of

the Priests are beginning to preach on the Sabbath,

and many of the people to eat meat in Lent. The Priests, as far as I have been able to learn, are generally moral, but devoted to the dogmas of their Church.

